





### THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following incidents we take from the Courier and Enquirer, and, if true, shows rather a remarkable case. The course of Mr. Bancroft is highly honorable to him as an officer, and proves that in the administration of his department he knows no fear or favor, and is determined to do his whole duty to the country.

"A rather singular correspondence has taken place recently between Mr. Bancroft and various other persons in the Navy, which would indicate that Mr. B. had some idea of putting a stop to some of the abuses which now exist in the navy. I learn that a short time ago Mr. Bancroft ordered Mr. Handy of New York, to join the sloop of war Cyane, at Norfolk which is about to go on a cruise to the Pacific, and report himself for duty. Now Mr. Handy, I understand, is the president of one of the steamboat companies whose boats navigate Long Island Sound, and had no desire to give up his snug berth, while he sincerely wished the government to pay him his purse's salary for doing nothing for the service. Mr. Handy therefore goes to Dr. Rusehemburger, at the Naval Hospital, New York, and Dr. R. gives to him a certificate that he is not fit for sea service, which the worthy person encloses in a letter to Mr. Bancroft. Mr. B., immediately on receipt of it, placed Mr. Handy on furlough. He then wrote to Dr. Rusehemburger, giving him a very sharp reprimand for having ventured to give such a certificate without having had any orders from the Department to examine Mr. Handy, and requests him for the future not to give any until he was asked for them. He then detailed three surgeons to form a board of survey, and sent orders to them to report themselves to Commodore Morgan at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and writes to Purser Handy to do likewise.

Mr. Handy replies that he will do so, and encloses in his letter a certificate from Dr. Wiley of the Naval Rendezvous at New York, stating that he had been intimately acquainted with Mr. Handy's constitution for many years, and that he was not fit for sea service. Mr. H. went to Philadelphia, the survey was held, and the Board reported to the Secretary of the Navy that Purser Handy was fit for sea service. Hereupon Mr. Bancroft wrote a most peremptory letter to Mr. Handy to join the Cyane forthwith, and at the same time sent orders to Dr. Wiley to join the same vessel, informing him that as he was so intimately acquainted with Mr. Handy's constitution, he would be afforded a most excellent opportunity of attending to it during the cruise.

What will be the end of it remains to be seen. Mr. Handy will hardly like to give up his Presidency of the Steamboat Company, and yet it would be unjust to allow him to receive pay as Purser when he tried to escape the service for which he is so justly liable. I learn also that when the survey had been held, and the peremptory order given for Purser Handy to join the Cyane, he wrote a letter covering eight pages of foolscap to prove to the Secretary of the Navy that a Purser who had been in the service twenty years ought not to be required to go to sea at all.

### A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The following article, which we find in the Baltimore Argus, from a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Baltimore County is worthy of attention and imitation by candidates for office. It is of the right spirit.

To the Democratic voters of Baltimore. The constituted authority of the Democracy of Baltimore having determined that a Convention shall be called to nominate a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the City, it is but proper, being myself before the people for the same, to state publicly as I have done privately, that I will cheerfully abide the decision of said Convention. As I have ever respected the wishes of the party, when expressed, and never in sixteen years voting opposed it in a single instance, after its nominations were made, it is too late for me now to deviate from that good old rule, which requires all within the Household of the Democratic Family to support the nominees.—Without this adherence of its members no good can be accomplished by any party, for their cause or themselves, and I would say with all due respect for the opinions of those of both parties, who may differ with me—better for me to buy tickets in the Lotteries for a living than run against the regularly nominated candidate. Although I generally express and enforce my opinions freely and honorably before a nomination, I regard that event as settling all differences and hope my Democratic competitors will do the same.

Being resolved not to ask office, at the hands of any appointing power, but to take it from the people if they confer it, I confidently rest upon their justice and will be content with the result of their action. Very respectfully,  
One of the People,  
CHARLES SORAN.

**Mysterious Disappearance.** A young man, by the name of Wm. W. Hubbard, left the house and employ of Wm. Kinsman, Jr., in Waterford Maine, on Sunday, the 10th inst., and had not since been heard from. All the information that can be had since the time of his leaving the house of his employer on Sabbath noon, is the discovery of his name carved on a platform on the top of Mount Tyran, accompanied with the couplet, "When this you see remember me," and some disconnected sentences of hymns, &c. Although diligent search has been made at two different times, by a sufficient number of the inhabitants to thoroughly explore the mountain, no other traces of him can yet be discovered. He was in his 22d year, and somewhat of an eccentric genius—so much so as to leave reason to suppose that he may have cleared out for the purpose of seeing the world.

**Decidedly Good.** "Which is the best house in—?" said a gentleman on a steamer addressing a person who, he had been informed, resided at the place indicated.

"House," was the decided response. "That's the house where all the big bugs stop." Discovering after a night of unrest, that his informant was the keeper of the house alluded to he desired him to send his baggage to some house where the bugs were not so big.

### THE PROGRESS OF AGGRESSION.

That the English and French in their race for power will come into collision at no very distant day, becomes more evident daily. The intense feeling of jealousy exists at bottom, notwithstanding the benign aspect of the relations of the two countries at home; and the glory idolized by the Gaul, and the more solid advantages accruing from conquest held dear by the Briton, will eventually bring about an incident which will set Europe in a blaze.

At present the difficulty seems most apparent in the operations in the Pacific. France has in fact taken possession of Tahiti, and how to dislodge the conquer without furnishing a flagrant cause of war, is now the question with England. It has become a necessity in public movements to secure the voice of this confederacy of nations in justification of hostilities. A nation must have a show of reason for an attack upon a neighboring power, especially if that power be one of the European family. France has long foreseen the advances of England in the Oregon pretension, and the Chinese invasion, to a completion of her chain of provinces around the world. The beautiful island of Tahiti was an integral link, and France at this point with much decision frustrated her adversary. The rights of the islanders were of course a matter unworthy of a consideration. But there is little doubt but that wrongs will be fearfully avenged, and the cruelties practised by the invaders returned with a strong arm on their own heads.

A fresh affair has occurred to heighten the jealousy of the rival nations. A British man of war, with a commodore's pennant, arrived at Tahiti to relieve one of the vessels on that station. No salute was fired by the stranger in honor of the French admiral's flag and in consequence the boats of the French squadron cut off all communication with the shore. In this state of affairs the English commodore left Tahiti without communication with the British resident.

A slight over act will suffice to bring on open hostilities; for in such case a European naval officer in the Pacific is not likely to be governed by the cool prudence and qualifying delay which temper the proceedings of diplomacy and courts. The quarrels at Tahiti may be rendered memorable as the beginning of a general war in Europe and the seemingly testy broils of the Pacific may be at last settled by the powerful armaments of warring nations on the Atlantic. The paltry Falkland affair brought about a misunderstanding, which cost thousands of lives and millions of treasure, and there is every reason to suppose that Tahiti will obtain a similar historic celebrity.

Trenton Journal.

### EXCITEMENT AT LEXINGTON.

We have already referred to the excitement which existed in Lexington, Ky., in relation to the True American, a paper published by Cassius M. Clay, advocating the emancipation of the slaves of that State.

Monday of last week was the day appointed for a general meeting of that portion of the citizens of Fayette County who were opposed to Mr. Clay, and determined to suppress his paper.

A passenger from the West informs the editor of the Baltimore Sun, that Mr. Clay has been prevailed on by his friends to move with his office to Cincinnati, Ohio, and that a portion of his printing materials had already been despatched to that place. A large concourse of persons had assembled, and the destruction of the office would have been inevitable but for the adoption of this course.

This account is confirmed in part by a letter published in the Herald, dated at Lexington on the 18th inst., the day appointed for the general meeting of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette County. We copy the following extract:

"This day there were people from all the adjoining counties, to assist in the work of protecting our interests from the incendiary movements of the Abolitionists.

"J. M. Bullock was chosen chairman of the meeting; Benj. Grete, secretary. Mr. Marshall introduced with some few remarks, the report of the committee appointed by the citizens, together with the resolutions prepared.

"The last resolution is in about these words: 'That press we will stop, peacefully if we can, or forcibly if we must.' A committee of sixty were appointed to proceed to the office and take down the press, box it up and send it to Cincinnati.

"The committee went to the office—the key was given to them—the city marshal reported progress, that in a few hours the press, &c., would be on the cars.

"The committee reported at two o'clock that the press was taken down, and pledged themselves that in a few hours it should be on the cars. I have the meeting to write these few lines.

"I requested to inform you at first, that C. M. Clay has been sick with the typhoid fever for thirty-five days, and could not be personally present."

A letter in the Tribune, dated Cincinnati, Aug. 20th, says:

"Cassius M. Clay's press is destroyed! The mass meeting of Monday last, at Lexington, appointed a committee of sixty to take possession of it, to box it up, and to ship it to Cincinnati.—This they did.

**Dreadful railroad accident at Albany.** On Thursday afternoon the western train crossing Broadway struck a barouche in which were Mr. Jacob Anthony, of Cohoes, his wife, and Mr. John Lyman and his wife and son, of Rochester. Mrs. Anthony was cut in two, Mr. Lyman was badly hurt, and his wife and son slightly; Mr. Anthony and the driver were not injured, and only one of the horses killed.

**The Health of the Pope,** is said to be so feeble as to excite great alarm among his friends.—He suffers much from a cancer on the nose with which he has been for some time afflicted. The disease has been lately somewhat checked, but within the last few days has again acquired fresh violence. He is now nearly 80 years old.

**Right.** Presented by the Grand Jury of Suffolk County as a Noisance—the immoral novels translated from the French, also the American novels of the same description.

The Atlas says counterfeit \$2's of the Gardiner Bank, Me., are in circulation; Perkins' stereotype steel plate.

### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 2, 1845.

### Election, September 8.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HUGH J. ANDERSON.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JOHN F. SCAMMON.

FOR SENATORS.

STEPHEN H. CHASE,

WILLIAM THOMPSON,

JOHN J. PERRY.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS.

CHARLES ANDREWS.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

LEVI STOWELL,

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

FRANCIS L. RICE.

To the Polls!

Wake up, Democrats!

The County of Oxford has always done good service in the cause of popular liberty. She has always maintained an enviable distinction among her sister Counties. She is always true to the cause. Her zeal and good deeds are every where spoken of with pleasure and admiration. Much depends on her in the coming election. Energetic action on her part will defeat the cause of Whiggery. Apathy and division will promote the cause of her enemies.

The coming contest is one scarcely second to that of last year, when the Democracy of Maine achieved one of the most splendid victories that ever signified the people of any State. Democracy triumphant at the coming election, secures a Governor—a Council—a Legislature—a United States Senator, and the adoption of those measures most consistent with justice, equality and right. Democracy defeated, and these officers will be supplied by the enemies of Republicanism—the friends of Clay—the foes of Jackson—the authors of Log Cabins, and the drinkers of hard cider. With so much at stake, can Oxford fail to do her duty?

In order to do our whole duty, we must be vigilant and circumspect. We must watch our wily foes, and, above all, be united. Union is strength; without it we must fail. Let Union be our motto and the field is ours.

**Look out for mixed Tickets**—composed partly of Democrats and partly of Whigs; or which is about the same thing, partly of regularly nominated candidates and partly of those who are nominated by a few disappointed individuals. This is always a trick of the enemy—a scheme of deception—and should be frowned upon by all honest men. Let every voter get his ticket from some one whom he knows to be a firm and honest Democrat.

**Look out for enemies in disguise**—men who profess Democracy, and adopt the motto of "measures not men," but who act against it—men who "say and do not." Such will often acknowledge the duty of sustaining regular nominations; and acknowledge candidates fairly selected, and still oppose them. "For such there is no law," and exhortation would be thrown away—very much like "casting pearls before swine." Look out for them.

Let it be borne in mind, by all good Democrats, that we labor and vote for certain measures and principles; and for men, whether we like them personally or not, who are the true representatives of these principles. We labor for what is American, opposed to what is Foreign—for what is Republican, opposed to what is Aristocratic—for what is Democratic opposed to Whiggery or ancient Federalism—for a strict construction of the Constitution, opposed to consolidation—for strict obedience to the will of a majority of the people, regardless of consequences—and place our faith in the virtue and intelligence of the people for the correction of all wrongs and abuses. Let who may abandon these principles for men, we will not. Democrats of Oxford, as you value these principles, forsake them not in the hour of need. Come to the Polls, with no other purpose but to defeat your enemies.

### A Truth.

The Bangor Democrat says—"One fact will sometimes upset a hundred assertions. The Whigs allege that the authorities of this State have attempted to commit a fraud on the U. S. government, and to draw money under false pretences from the Secretary, and a great many other things pertaining thereto. Mr. Harris was Maine's agent and the instrument used to effect the pretended fraud. He has since been appointed to an office in the U. S. Treasury Department. This one fact shows a multitude of whig assertions to be untrue, for if Mr. Harris had been concerned in an attempted fraud on the Treasury, he would not have been taken into the employ of the Department."

Will our friends in the different towns in this County forward us accurate returns of the votes for the different candidates, at their earliest convenience. By attending to this they will greatly oblige us.

### The Whig "Roorback."

The Federal papers have much to say about the "frauds" upon the general government by the authorities of Maine, in urging the claims of individuals for losses during the Aroostook troubles for payment by the general government. They say that these claims are of a fraudulent character, &c. Now the people would like to be informed on one or two points in relation to this matter, and

First.—If these claims are fraudulent, why did Mr. Morse, the Federal candidate for Governor, advocate their payment out of the State Treasury, while a member of the Legislature?

Second.—While a member of Congress, why did he approve of these claims, and advocate their payment out of the National Treasury?

Third.—Where is the consistency or honesty of these assertions respecting these claims, and the vile charges made against the Democratic candidate for Governor, when it is notorious that their own candidate is fully committed in favor of them?

In what estimation must they hold the people of Maine, to attempt thus boldly to palm off a miserable "Roorback" as the truth?

Come, gentlemen, answer these questions frankly, and own that by blackguardism and falsehood you hoped to elude the vigilance of the people, and steal into power, well knowing that you cannot hope for success by honest and commendable means.

Come, own up, and let the people learn from your own confessions, your folly, inconsistency and dishonesty.

### Union.

Democrats, remember that in our party our greatest strength consists in UNION. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Then cherish union and harmony, and from Governor down to Representative to the Legislature, sustain the regular nominations of the party.

### "Come out from among them."

Our Whig friends are feasting over their prospect of success in this County at the coming election.—Some of the leaders say openly that they have a fine chance now to trip up the heels of the Oxford Democracy. They say to the Democrats, "You are about to turn out some of your oldest and best officers. This will never do. Some of you Democrats ought to have sense of justice enough about you to unite with us and prevent such an act of injustice. Come, take hold with us, you good old fashioned Democrats, and we'll set you right on this matter. Follow us and all will be well." This is said in open day.

It is yet to be seen whether any Democrats will follow these Federal Whig leaders. That some will do so, cannot be doubted; but that they are Democrats anxious to obey the wishes of the majority may well be questioned. We have men among the Democracy who are so from interest, not principle—men who vote for regular nominees when their expectations are to be realized, but against them when those expectations are to be defeated. Some are bound up in men, and will not see far enough to discover that it is "measures and not men" that have always led us on to victory.

If there be any Democrats who are disposed to follow Whig lead in this election, in relation to any of the nominees for County or State Officers, I predict it will be those who have seldom voted for regular nominees, and who have no sympathies with the Democratic party except so far as their own ends are promoted. It seems passing strange that this should not be the case, when men professing to be Democrats can unite with and follow Whig partisans as guides.

If there are any honest Democrats who are inclined to favor Whig tactics, let them be exhorted now to come out from them, and count the cost. Such men say that the Conventions that nominated these men were unfair. The same assertion can be made of every Convention. Can you say there was corruption among the Delegates. The same is always asserted by those who are disappointed, especially where there is more than one candidate for the same office. Can you say the nominees are unfit to perform the duties of their respective offices? This is not true. There is not a nominated man who is not capable of performing all the duties of the respective offices acceptably to the public. Can you defeat any of the nominees; and if so, what will be your gain? I predict that none of the nominees will be defeated, and that all the gain there will be may be set down to the Whig party, and that those who engage in it will hereafter regret it. Whigs and Democrats cannot unite in politics.—I say to Democrats, "Come out from among them," before 'tis too late. Yours, &c.

### ABOLITION CONVENTION.

Mr. ENTON.—The Abolitionists held a County Convention at the Court House in this place a week ago to-day. It was organized by the choice of John Conant, President, and Zury Robinson, Scribe.

As to numbers, this Convention was small, very small. It looked like the "forlorn hope." There was scarcely a "company's guard." The number of Abolitionists present did not exceed twenty-five! Still this prodigious body of men was denominated a county Convention. If Mr. Willie had been present, he would have repeated the remark he made when he was here before, viz.—"That he was surprised that people here did not take more interest in Liberty principles."

As to zeal, and respectability, this Convention would compare well with any similar body of men. I could not suppress the idea that these men were honest-hearted and benevolent—acting as they thought from good and patriotic motives.

No one will doubt the moral courage of this Convention, for the paucity of numbers did not deter the members from nominating County Officers.

Zury Robinson, of Sumner, John Pike, of Fryeburg, and Jacob Bradbury, of Norway, were nominated for Senators. Wm. E. Goodnow, of Norway, for Clerk of Courts. Elisha Morse, of Paris, for County Treasurer. Francis Hamlin, of Sweden, for County Commissioner. Samuel T. Brown, of Buckfield, County Attorney. Their election is problematical.

In discussing certain Resolutions, it was asserted by a Mr. Jordan that the Constitution was an Anti-Slavery document, and that its meaning had been so wrested as to make it a Slavery document. A Mr. Jenkins, who is a follower of Garrison—a man who supposes that Slavery never can be abolished till the destruction of the Church, arose in his place and said the gentleman was mistaken; and that the Constitution was a pro-Slavery document. Mr. Jordan replied, and Mr. Jenkins rejoined. But the soil of Maine is not congenial to Garrisonism—nor was this Convention. Several speakers now came to Mr. Jordan's rescue, and the Resolution was finally passed, to the no small mortification of Mr. Jenkins, who had come all the way from Massachusetts to teach our Abolitionists the true faith. Poor Mr. Jenkins soon left the Court House with a "flea in his ear," or rather with "lopped ears."

The utmost harmony prevailed throughout all the proceedings. There was no excitement—no heart-burnings about the candidates—and, as far as I could discover, there was no envy or strife. I should judge that the nominations would give general satisfaction, and that there would be no "bolting," except among the Garrisonites, who are below zero in these diggings. If however this latter faction should "bolt," and join the Whigs, you must look out for "dark clouds" and "long heels."

Yours truly,  
N. B. This Convention was composed chiefly of Whigs.

### Beware of Disorganizers!

We have reason to believe from indications not equivocal, and from assertions, that certain individuals who pretend to be disaffected with the recent nominations are using great efforts to divide the Democratic party by procuring a mixed ticket, with the intention of defeating some one or more of the regularly nominated candidates. This effort is confined to a very small number of individuals, and will probably effect but little throughout the County, if known and properly guarded against. We hope for the good of the cause, that the threatening assertions of disaffected persons will not result in any action; for such efforts are sure to injure those who are engaged in them. We suggest to all true Democrats the necessity of scrutinizing the actions of open enemies, and especially those who pretend to be friends, but at the same time are using every effort to produce division. We are happy in being able to state to our readers that although there were many who were greatly disappointed at the result of the County Convention, when the result was first made known, "the sober second thought" has convinced them of the justice and propriety of its conduct; and disposed them to use every honorable effort to sustain it. This we think will be the conclusion of every candid Democrat. We predict that our regular ticket will be successful in "Old Oxford," with at least 1500 votes to spare.

### Rally, Democrats, Rally.

The time has now come when it is necessary for our friends to bestir themselves for the coming election. Next Monday you will be called upon to assemble at the poll, to pronounce judgment upon the character of our existing State and National Administrations, and to select those who are to control the destiny of the State and exert an important influence in the Nation for the future. Last year you chose as one man, and purged the Nation from the evils which were imposed upon it by the wrongs in their drunken revelries of 1840, and have this year witnessed the happy results of that purgation in the health and vigorous business of the nation, and the general restoration of confidence between man and man. The question now is, shall we rally to the support of this

### DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION

which has already done so much for the benefit of the people, and which promises so much more hereafter.

You have put in nomination for the important office of Governor, a distinguished citizen who has served you with great fidelity, ability and honesty, in that office for the last two years, and under whose administration the State has gone on in a course of uninterrupted and successful prosperity. Your political enemies and the enemies of Democratic principles have attempted to break down and destroy the reputation of this man by resorting to the most foul and

**MALIGNANT SLANDERS,** aiming directly not only to destroy a distinguished democrat but to overthrow the Democratic party in Maine. Shall they succeed in this nefarious plot? Yes, Democratic Republicans of Maine, must answer this question at the ballot box.

You have put in nomination, for the various elective offices in the State, men of ability, honesty and stern republican principles. These men if elected, will carry out the great principles of our party—they will preserve the character and credit of the State—they will protect the rights of labor and see to it that the poor are not oppressed by the wealthy, and I repeat the poor—day will be doing in most instances, and denounce that man for special services which has injured so many individuals, and involved States and yet as to liberty—they will maintain the rights of our country in peace or WAR, and place in the United States Senate a

### DEMOCRATIC SENATOR.

who will truly represent the interests of the State, instead of the man who now represents only the federal party. Shall these men whom you have put in nomination for such important positions, succeed? or shall they be defeated? The question is a most serious one at the BALLOT BOX on the 8th of Sept.

In 1841 the Whigs in the Maine and New power, carried a variety of wicked and dishonest laws, calculated to injure and oppress the honest and industrious classes of the country. Most of these laws have since been repealed by the efforts of the Democracy. Among those which have not yet been repealed is the unequal tariff. Any gentleman who has been in the Maine Senate in 1841 was that of having the tariff so maintained as that it should

### PROTECT ALL EQUALLY.

giving undue advantage to none. To accomplish this, the necessary machinery of the democratic party must be maintained. It is therefore of great importance that the next Convention of Maine rally for the coming Election, and see that the name of every Voter is on the List, and then that every Man is at the Polls. (Augusta Age.

**WAR WITH MEXICO.**—There has been, for some two weeks past, a multitude of rumors floating about the country in relation to a declaration of war by Mexico against the United States. Some of them have some appearance of truth; but still we do not yet give credit to the idea that Mexico would be so foolhardy as to come to an open rupture with this country. Her Statesmen and leading men must be aware of the utter hopelessness of a contest single handed on her part, and unless aid was expected from some powerful nation, it would be sheer madness. However the case may be, our Government appears to be taking all proper precautionary measures with commendable despatch. United States troops are being sent into Texas with all possible speed, and if the rumors prove true of a large body of Mexican troops moving towards







